

THE TIMES

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overnment is expected to survive vote on economy

Liberals are not expected to oppose the government when the Chancellor's economic measures come up for approval in the Commons ednesday. Mr Callaghan has indicated that will take the vote as equivalent to one of sence and, our Political Correspondent s, he should obtain a reasonable majority.

iberal may demand state pay discipline

Mr Clark
Correspondent

The Government a further lease of power for a whole parliamentary session simply in return for paper promises. The test should be whether the Government's its for phase three of its inflation policy, and to the working of the Labour Pact.
Though some Liberals, Mr John Pardoe, the economic affairs spokesman in the past called for a "hard-and-fast agreement cannot be reached with the unions, it seems likely that Steel and his 12 members will conclude that Callaghan and Mr Healey's best bargain that could have been expected.
They are unlikely to accept suggestion made yesterday Prentice, the former minister, that the should continue the fight on a month-to-month basis. But they might well be satisfied with Mr Prentice's second suggestion, that Liberal Party should withdraw support for the moment if ministers do not our against excessive demands in the public where the Government has the biggest influence.

The crucial vote comes Commons of Wednesday to approve the Government's as outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is likely that the Liberals support the Government or not. The poll was carried out for Independent Television News throughout Britain on Saturday. Responses of those interviewed, when asked if, in general, the 10 per cent guideline was too high, too low or about right, were as follows: Too high, 17 per cent; about right, 54 per cent; too low, 29 per cent (not known excluded, 7 per cent).

Prentice may not support the government, but with the of the Liberals and the Unionists the Government should have a reasonable confidence, Mr Callaghan has informed that he will regard the result of the general election that will follow the general election if Labour is defeated.

Given Mrs Thatcher, Leader of Opposition, who will speak London on Friday, it will be a testing occasion, for there has been some criticism of her lack of political punch comments made by Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Minister for Economic Affairs on Friday.

French Conservative backbenchers were disappointed if the government take a much more active line, attacking the government's record since 1974 that they see as its failure over any real economic gains from the close liaison between Government and trade unions, and condemning in particular the effect of pay limits.

Prentice, in his speech liberal summer school at Peter University, said it would be a mistake for the in Parliament to give

Doctors' dilemmas and Mr Callaghan in Durham, page 2

Kennedy decision Drax order fies the critics

Alleged share price rigging investigation

Alleged price rigging of shares is being investigated by the Stock Exchange on a widening front. Dealings in the shares of at least eight companies are believed to be involved and the activities of some stockbrokers are being looked at.

Page 15

£330,000 Corfu raid

The search continues for masked raiders who stole £330,000 from the Club Méditerranée in Corfu, killing an employee. The raiders made off in a hijacked motor yacht. The Greek authorities notified the Albanian Government that the men might have taken refuge along its coast.

Page 4

Motor cycle protest

About two thousand young motorcyclists and their passengers rode with throttles open and horns blaring through central London to protest against the law that makes the wearing of crash helmets compulsory. After a rally, a group delivered a petition to 10 Downing Street. Page 2

Miss Universe 1977

Commissioning aged 24, of La Tobeja, won the 1977 Miss Universe contest in Santo Domingo, the black woman ever to have done Sandra Bell of Scotland was 1st and Aurora Mojica (Colombia). Photograph, page 5

Prisoners freed

Two women members of the extreme left-wing organization Fap, whose death sentence for their part in the fatal shooting of a policeman to 30 years' imprisonment in September, 1975, were released from prison. Page 4

After the looting, New York judicial system is 'in pieces, like the city'

From Nicholas Fraser

New York, July 17
Lee Grant is small for his 19 years. His sports shirt is faded and his white jeans soiled. He has a wry approximation of an Afro hair style and an expression of abject resignation.

He has spent the last three nights in the Riker's Island correctional facility, as one of the 4,000 people arrested on charges of looting while New York was blacked out. Now he has come to Room 129 of the Manhattan Criminal Court.

Judge William Logan is becoming impatient. This is his tenth case this morning and only 230 of the 430 arraign-

ments scheduled in Manhattan have so far been attended to. The problems are formidable: matching police witnesses with the huge number of defendants and arranging transport from city cells, some of which the city has had to reopen.

Defence cases are being handled by the city's legal aid association lawyers, three of whom sit on the judge's right hand at a table covered with case histories in envelopes. They work in rota, taking on a defendant as he comes up from the cells.

Lee's case is handled by Mr Rudy Taylor, who is young, articulate and black. "There is a conspiracy between the di-

rector attorney and the judiciary," he says. "They are asking half twice as high as usual and refusing parole. The word has been sent around to be specially harsh on looters."

The legal aid society has brought a class action against the city's prisons on behalf of those held, alleging they were denied prompt administration of justice and improperly detained in overcrowded cells. Toilets are leaking, food is insufficient, and with the temperature in the 90s each day the prison's air conditioning has broken down.

In the court, Mr Taylor incurs the judge's ire by demanding that Lee's charges

be read aloud, a procedure that is usually omitted. Documents are submitted by a police officer in jeans and a sports shirt.

There is the murmur of judicial interchanges, Mr Grant is on probation, he has been convicted twice previously for theft. Mr Grant's father has not been able to come to court but is prepared to offer \$300 (£180) bail. "No, I'll set \$1,500," says the judge. Lee is taken back to the cells and thence to Riker's Island.

"The system is in pieces, just like the city," explains a police officer. Mr John O'Connor.

He was on duty for 25 con-

ssecutive hours during the black-out and he is pale and edgy from lack of sleep.

He has not been home since Wednesday and he has spent the past two days hanging round courts to be present at the arraignments of the eight arrests he made.

"These days have been the worst in my 10 years as a city cop," he says. "We don't have enough men to deal with emergencies like this and I can't take it much longer."

Moscow—The Soviet press has blamed the blackout in New York and the violence which followed it on social injustice and the "greed" of large corporations.

"The massive character of the violence permits us to judge just how much bitterness and hatred has been pent up in the poor areas of the city towards the rich Americans moneybags."

Tass said in a report issued only on its domestic service.

Pravda placed the blackout in the context of New York's financial crisis and "the economic decline and other sickness afflicting American cities". Its New York correspondent wrote: "The blackout showed that New York is also living through a deep moral decline."

—Reuters

The men who brought New York to its knees, page 12

Chancellor to offer MPs deal on tax changes

By Our Political Correspondent
The Government intends to ask the Commons on Thursday to reject the amendments carried in the Finance Bill standing committee on June 14, committing this and future Governments to the indexation of tax allowances to take account of the effects of inflation unless a special order to the contrary were carried in Parliament.

The amendments, now incorporated in clause 22 of the revised Finance Bill, were carried on the initiative of Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Perry Barr, and Mr Nigel Lawson, Conservative MP for Blaby, shortly after the Government had suffered defeats on personal allowances which would have had the effect of reducing personal taxation by nearly £450m.

The Government could meet resistance in the House from Conservatives, Liberals, and some of the Labour left-wingers who supported Mr Rooker and Mrs Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-west.

The Chancellor will propose a substitute amendment to replace the Rooker-Wise personal allowances provision carried in standing committee, and the effect would be that the single person's allowance would go up by £40 and the married person's by £70, compared with the increases he proposed in the Budget. These changes would cost £490m, compared with the Rooker-Wise £450m.

While asking the House to reject the standing committee amendments, Mr Healey is prepared to open the way towards indexation by promising to publish in advance of next year's Budget a long statement showing by how much tax reliefs and personal allowances would have to be increased to take account of inflation over the previous year.

MPs would then be able to judge, when the Budget came, by how much the Chancellor had fallen short of the fair compensation, or whether he had been generous and allowed for inflation in full.

As a dose of reality, the Chancellor will also publish an estimate showing how much Haince and revenue duties, and duty on such commodities as petrol, cigarettes, oil, fuel, wines, spirits and beer, would need to be increased to take account of the fall in the value of money. Those duties are fixed by monetary amounts. The statement would not cover a subsidy tax which is levied as a percentage.

If the guidelines are opposed by the unions and lead to strikes, an overwhelming majority, nearly 4 to 1, thought that the guidelines should be maintained: Pay what unions ask, 21 per cent; keep to guidelines even if that leads to strikes, 79 per cent (don't know excluded, 10 per cent).

There was little significant difference between supporters of the various parties on both questions.

Although most people thought that the pay guidelines should be voluntary, just over 40 per cent said that they should be binding in law.

The replies in percentages were: Guidelines be compulsory by law, 42; be voluntary, 58 (don't know excluded, 10).

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The interviews for the poll were carried out with a nationally representative quota sample of 600 adults in 22 parliamentary constituencies.

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Dennis Coates, a steeplechaser, falls out defeat to Vladimir Filonov, of the Soviet Union, at Crystal Palace yesterday and helps Britain to qualify for the European Cup final. Report, page 7.

Provisional IRA widen use of radio bombs

From Stewart Tender

Belfast

Army "explosives" experts in Northern Ireland are trying to combat the increased use of radio-controlled bombs. The parts are fairly easy to obtain singly without restrictions but a Post Office licence is needed for their use on wavebands reserved for model aircraft flyers.

In many orthodox attempts to ambush Army vehicles, a bomb is left beside a road and wires taken to a point where it can be exploded.

The radio-controlled bomb can be used at a greater distance than others, but an observer is needed between it and its controller to give warning when a likely target is in range.

At one stage they were restricted to attacks outside Belfast and were not seen in the city for nearly three years. But in the past few months at least three have been used in Belfast, and one blew up an Army patrol of four men as it passed a parked van.

In the past 12 months, two soldiers, at Crossmaglen, co Down, were killed, and at least 20 other members of the security forces were injured, in attacks. The latest incident was at Ballynahinch, co Down, a few days ago, when a van was left on a country road with a large bomb inside.

There is speculation that the increasing use of the bombs may mean that the Provisional IRA are short of explosives as a result of curbs in the Irish Republic and have decided to use their bombs more effectively. They may equally be hoarding supplies or simply moving over to that type of device.

The number of bombs used this year is said to be half that in some period of last year but radio-controlled bombs form an increasing proportion.

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From Ronald Kershaw

Barnsley

Mr Maurice Jones, the journalist who disappeared after his arrest on the Grunwick picket line and turned up in East Germany, left Britain because of police threats against his wife and daughter, he has alleged in a letter to Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader.

Mr Jones, a communist and editor of the *Yorkshire Miner*, a National Union of Miners' newspaper, was first discovered on the Grunwick picket line and turned up in East Germany, left Britain because of police threats against his wife and daughter, he has alleged in a letter to Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader.

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HOME NEWS

Doctors face week of dilemmas over pay, trade-unionism and future manpower requirements

From John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Glasgow

Many dilemmas face Britain's doctors, meeting this week in Glasgow, over what action to take over pay, to trade unionism, staff increase in the profession and whether the nation is producing too many doctors.

A thousand doctors are meeting, at first in their separate groups: hospital consultants, general practitioners, junior doctors and community physicians. Later, 600 delegates in the full representative meeting, so called doctors' parliament, will debate and decide policy.

Pay will be a crucial issue. This delegation that saw the Prime Minister last week is "unhappy and disappointed" that he could offer nothing to improve what the profession sees as disproportionate sacrifices it has made under pay policy, in the past two years.

Most members are frustrated and angry. Mr Callaghan and Mr Emms, Secretary of State

for Social Services, have made it clear that there can be no relaxation of the 12-month rule, although the independent review body gave the profession only a five-month increase.

Doctors are likely to call for strong action: the BMA working party on sanctions recently reviewed its plans. But the dilemma is that even limited action affects patients and makes the National Health Service, beset by severe difficulties, more vulnerable.

More doctors want the BMA to engage more in trade union activity. There are motions for debate this week on affiliation to the TUC and the establishment of a BMA "closed shop". It is unlikely that, at this time, the profession will go so far. But only a few years ago it would have been unthinkable that such matters could even be put forward for debate at the conference.

There is unease in the profession, particularly among junior doctors, that European and British medical schools are producing too many graduates and that there may soon be

more doctors than needed.

Future medical manpower needs have always been difficult to estimate, and wrong guesses have been made in the past.

Sir Henry Yelloly, Chief Medical Officer, pointed out last week that he had been told frequently about the many British doctors emigrating, particularly within the European Economic Community, and that overseas doctors were less interested in returning here.

Another matter to be debated by the representative body is a motion saying that the profession should not be complacent that the Royal Commission on the NHS will resolve the service's difficulties. The Government, it says, should give more money to the NHS or identify what part of the service cannot afford.

Because of the drop in the number of children immunized against infectious diseases, the meeting will be asked to regret the manner in which the Department of Health handled the controversy over whooping-cough vaccine.

Motor cyclists protest: Some of the two thousand motor cycles that were driven, with throttles open and horns blaring, to Temple Place, off London's Embankment, yesterday, as young riders and pillion passengers mounted a shrill and cacophonous protest against compulsory crash helmets (our Motoring Correspondent writes). Speakers at a rally organized by the Motor Cycle Action Group argued that the crash helmet law was an infringement of personal liberty and said that the wearing of helmets had increased the number of neck and spinal injuries. Half-dozen machines were sent along the Embankment to Downing Street where a petition was handed in for the Prime Minister. They were followed on foot by other riders who had reluctantly left their machines behind at the request of the police. Despite the size of the protest, which surprised even the organizers, a change in the law seems unlikely. The Department of Transport maintains that helmets do save lives and avert serious injuries and that with accidents from two-wheel vehicles rising sharply, compulsion is more necessary than ever.

The article said that Sir Harold believed that a faction within the service was putting it about that there was a communist cell in the Cabinet involving himself and Lady Parkender.

He felt that the whispering campaign against him went back to the beginning of 1975, when the head of MI5, according to Sir Harold, confirmed to him the existence within the service of a disaffected faction with extreme right-wing views.

The story of this feud was given by Sir Harold to two journalists who were investigating his allegations of South African involvement in British politics.

According to *The Observer* Sir Harold told the journalists of two extraordinary mistakes MI5 had made in suspecting that Dr Owen, now Foreign Secretary, and Mrs Hart, now Minister for Overseas Development, had connections with Warsaw pact countries.

Dr Owen had been confused with Mr WH Owen, former Labour MP for Morpeth, who in 1970 was accused at the Central Criminal Court of passing state secrets to Czechoslovakia. Mrs Hart was confused with someone else.

Mr Roberts said yesterday that the two cases of mistaken identity would have one benefit: that this organization [MI5] consisted of bunglers, blundered public school products straight out of the pages of P. G. Wodehouse.

A former government official during Sir Harold's years in office said yesterday that he had known of the mistake over Dr Owen, which MI5 acknowledged immediately when Sir Harold had said it was impossible.

But he was sceptical whether the undoubted distrust felt by MI5 towards all politicians, and particularly Labour politicians, had extended to overt disloyalty.

"MI5 is not the sort of service to which socialists gravitate", he said. Equally, there was an automatic distrust among some Labour politicians and their advisers of the police and the security services generally. That might have become an obsession among some of those close to Sir Harold.

Another partial explanation offered by the sceptics is that the former Prime Minister never fully accepted that the head of the security service is responsible directly to the Home Secretary.

Decision on non-equality irks women

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

Another judge came under attack yesterday from angry women who accused him of delivering the biggest blow against equal pay for women since the implementation of the Equal Pay Act last year.

Mr Justice Kilner-Brown is critical of a statement by Mr. Fox Turner, financial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union. Mrs Judith Hunt, national women's organizer of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, and Miss Jean Coussins, women's rights officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, for qualifying an equal-pay claim by a sales office clerk, Miss Fletcher, against her employer, Clay Cross Quarry Services.

Mr Justice Kilner-Brown had reversed an industrial tribunal's decision to bring Miss Fletcher's pay up to that of a man who was doing the same work but was paid £8 a week more. According to Mrs Turner, the judge ruled that the company was entitled to pay the man more simply because the man had been earning more in a previous job and would not work for less.

Mrs Turner said: "Employers will now be thanking the appeal tribunal for providing them with the means to re-instate jobs and still pay men more. The only excuse they need is that the men were previously on higher earnings; which almost always is the case."

"What I am looking for is a real improvement in the standards and advancement for our people, not easy slogans. We cannot do it unless we have the support and understanding of the trade union movement. That is why, during this last week, we have been careful to preserve that link. I know this is the foundation of our party."

Nothing was going to shake those bonds and those foundations. "But, equally, there is a responsibility to tell the truth even to some of our friends in the trade union movement."

"I have my responsibilities; they have theirs. We both have the same objective and that is to advance the standard of life of our people. I am not dis-

mayed about the events of last week. I can see a clear way forward for this country."

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, speaking at a Conservative rally at Blenheim Palace on Saturday, said that the country was getting down to the point where a return to common sense was possible by sending the Conservative Party "back into power".

"The tide is flowing strongly and nothing can withstand it," she added. "A dozen panic-stricken Liberals cannot preserve this dispirited and discredited Government indefinitely."

"I am not saying that we can produce instant relief and instant prosperity. The country is in a mess and no government can clear it up solely by its own efforts."

No nation could go on consuming more than it produced or paying itself more than it earned. The trouble with the present Government was that it had been so bewitched by its own incomes policy that it forgot about having an output policy. And it was only more output that would make the nation more prosperous.

"But we will at once set about creating the conditions in which it will pay people to work, to produce, to create the wealth on which all else depends," she said. "Let the enterprising make their contribution. People want to do something for themselves, but at the end of the day they have got to have something left for themselves. As one correspondent wrote to me this week: 'Make it worthwhile to work hard.'"

Mr Scargill to pursue £135 for miners as positive claim

By Our Labour Reporter

National Union of Mineworkers, told the Durham miners' gala on Saturday that he would be arguing for £135 a week "not as an objective, not in the form of seeking, but as a positive claim".

At the gala the Prime Minister announced that from August 1 a new retirement scheme for miners would take effect. Men who have served

underground for a fixed period will be able to retire at 62. The appointment of Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, as a part-time director of Vancouver Wharves, Vancouver, has offended some members of the union's executive.

His appointment is the more controversial because the company's parent group, Williams

Hudson, has big interests in oil. Mr Gormley, whose union salary is £7,500, became a member of the National Research Development Corporation earlier this year at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Mr Michael McGahey, president of the NUM, said last night: "I am against trade union leaders taking up extra jobs outside their industry."

Where's the best of British pottery?

Some of the most famous names in ceramics—Wedgwood, William Adams, Coalport, Crown Staffordshire and Mason's Ironstone, are showing the best of their work at Selfridges from 18th until 30th July.

You'll find their displays in our Shakespeare's Country Exhibition on the fourth floor.

Many of the pieces are collector's items, but there's also a wide choice of giftware and figures. All the items are for sale.

It's also very much a working exhibition, too, so you can watch the artists and potters at work, and even have a try for yourself! They'll all be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Tomorrow the Pearly Kings and Queens will be there with a coster's barrow selling their special Jubilee Mugs.

Why not come up to Selfridges fourth floor? We know what's beautiful, and we'd like you to see it.

The very best of British Pottery. 18th-30th July Shakespeare's Country.

Selfridges naturally...
Oxford Street, London W1 01-629 1234

Hospital to discuss protest lie-in by woman patient

Discussions are to take place this morning at Northampton General Hospital about Mrs Rita Ward, who climbed into an empty bed on Saturday and refused to leave until operated on for gallstones.

The hospital refused to confirm last night whether she had been told she is to have her operation. A spokesman said: "Mrs Ward is in the main time being allowed to stay here. But there are 400 people waiting for operations by the surgeon who handles cases such as hers."

Mrs Ward said: "I am staying put until they operate. I cannot stand the pain any longer. The maddening thing is that I could have the operation done tomorrow privately for £500."

Runaway editor 'cannot risk family'

Continued from page 1 together at the time and the £8 a week plus money she got was an enormous help to our precarious finances?"

The letter continued: "This threat was followed up by general hints of how 'awkward and difficult life can become'. It was, however, the threat which they left till the end which persuaded me to smash everything I have worked for, leave my home and my possessions and flee the same."

Mr Scargill said his wife has had to pack up her university with just one year to go of her four-year course. As far as I understood it, this threat would only be carried out if I mentioned the conversation that had taken place.

"It was couched in two simple sentences: 'You have a delightful little girl, Mr Jones. The roads become very busy at this time of the year.'

The letter continued: "As you know, Arthur, I have a daughter who is nearly three.

I realized that all the threats might simply be bluff, but the very fact that they were prepared to have a word with me makes me suspect the worst. Anyway, how can I put my family at risk?"

"I end with a thought: if all this can happen under a Labour Government, God help us when the Tories get in." Please send your heartfelt regards to the men in the coalfield. I was proud to be associated with them. I only wish it could have continued."

A handwritten postscript to the letter says: "I am sure you will be able to deal with the inevitable smear campaign which will be launched against me."

Mr Scargill said there was no doubt about the authenticity of the letter. Another section, which was not for publication, said: "However, Sir, Mr Jones should be aware, Only Mr Jones and the union could have knowledge of those matters."

Mr Scargill said he would not be replying to the letter per-

sonally. He felt it was a matter for the union to reply.

He had "no idea" whether the allegations in the letter were true. He had had no reason to question Mr Jones' physical or mental condition: a medical examination when he joined this paper had shown his health to be first class.

The union was asking mining constituency MPs to raise the issue of Mr Jones' arrest and disappearance with the appropriate constituencies to investigate his allegations. There was sufficient evidence available to warrant an inquiry and the report of such an inquiry should be made public, Mr Scargill said.

The Home Office said last night that so far no representations had been received from Mr Scargill or anyone else. If any representations are made to us, we will of course be considering them", an official added. Scotland Yard said the police had received no complaints from Mr Jones.



Group argued that the crash helmet law was an infringement of personal liberty and said that the wearing of helmets had increased the number of neck and spinal injuries. Half-dozen machines were sent along the Embankment to Downing Street where a petition was handed in for the Prime Minister. They were followed on foot by other riders who had reluctantly left their machines behind at the request of the police. Despite the size of the protest, which surprised even the organizers, a change in the law seems unlikely. The Department of Transport maintains that helmets do save lives and avert serious injuries and that with accidents from two-wheel vehicles rising sharply, compulsion is more necessary than ever.

MPs call for inquiry after MI5 'blunders'

By a Staff Reporter

The Prime Minister is to be questioned in Parliament about alleged bungling by Britain's counter-intelligence service (MI5) over two government ministers. The move follows a report in *The Observer* yesterday that Sir Harold Wilson lost faith in the security service after two "ludicrous blunders".

Mr Gwynfor Roberts, Labour MP for Cwmbran, is tabling a Commons question urging Mr Callaghan to set up a select committee to inquire into the conduct, operation and activities of Britain's counter-intelligence service. Mr Brian Gould, Labour MP for Southamptoon, Test, also wants an inquiry.

The article said that Sir Harold believed that a faction within the service was putting it about that there was a communist cell in the Cabinet involving himself and Lady Parkender.

He felt that the whispering campaign against him went back to the beginning of 1975, when the head of MI5, according to Sir Harold, confirmed to him the existence within the service of a disaffected faction with extreme right-wing views.

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Dr Owen had been confused with Mr WH Owen, former Labour MP for Morpeth, who in 1970 was accused at the Central Criminal Court of passing state secrets to Czechoslovakia. Mrs Hart was confused with someone else.

Mr Roberts said yesterday that the two cases of mistaken identity would have one benefit: that this organization [MI5] consisted of bunglers, blundered public school products straight out of the pages of P. G. Wodehouse.

A former government official during Sir Harold's years in office said yesterday that he had known of the mistake over Dr Owen, which MI5 acknowledged immediately when Sir Harold had said it was impossible.

But he was sceptical whether the undoubted distrust felt by MI5 towards all politicians, and particularly Labour politicians, had extended to overt disloyalty.

"MI5 is not the sort of service to which socialists gravitate", he said. Equally, there was an automatic distrust among some Labour politicians and their advisers of the police and the security services generally. That might have become an obsession among some of those close to Sir Harold.

Another partial explanation offered by the sceptics is that the former Prime Minister never fully accepted that the head of the security service is responsible directly to the Home Secretary.

A well-established national appeals system scores a vital safety valve for individuals who feel they have a legitimate grievance over their grading and who can take the matter further at local level.

He said they wanted sound industrial relations in the universities, as in other areas of the public and private sectors.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



MPS HOME NEWS inquiry wants after Agency 'blunder' promotes the family

By a Staff Writer
The Press
questioned in a
alleged
counter-
ministers
Mr Patrick Jenkins, chief
spokesman on the
report in the
establishment of a high-
after two
Mr Gwyn
MP for
Commons
Callaghan's
main purpose would be
give, as authoritative a lead
to a family policy as is provided
conduct of economic and industrial
affairs by the National Eco-
Development Office

Gould, London. It has been suggested that
should be set up on similar
lines to Neds, with the Secretary
State for Social Services
as chairman. Half its members
it about the same time as the other half
involving local authority organizations
an interest in family welfare.

He feels the new body would be called
when the new National Agency for Family
and Children. It would
him to Sir Harold
service of a do not advise ministers on legislative
and fiscal issues.

The story is there would be some parlia-
mentary with the French Union
journalists, which Mr Jenkins has
influence. He says it has become
more important influence in
where the needs of the
two countries have long been given
MIS had
that Dr Jenkins has started talks in
Secretary, and
proposal will be reflected in
Minister for
at the next annual conference.

According to him, he has his way, a pledge to
with Mr Jenkins to establish the agency will be
Labour MP for Central Scotland in
1970 was
Conservatives as the party
the family. "They could
like a response among millions of ordinary people who see
as the party of the
and feel a counterbalancing force is needed", he said.

The Trade Union Congress
confident of British
public service for organized labour and
Wadsworth.
A former
during the
office held
had known
arts of which were concerned
the problems of the family.
Harold Jenkins
nobody actually speaks for
family. One has seen the
in the way families with
the underprivileged have lost out", said
MIS to Mr Jenkins. The "fiasco" over
particular benefits and the erosion
and even child tax allowances through
taxation, which were among the
casualties. There were
implications for such fields
as education, housing, finance,
taxation, health, sport and leisure.
was an
among some. The mother at home, who
and their
for the future by providing
a sound family life, had
and the son neglected, he said. In
any of ways, she had been
provided help and support through
those close community. It was not a
Another section of gross poverty
offered a catch had been done for poor
the home families. The difficulties were
never fully met by families at all income
head of the state.

responsibility
Home Secretary

Chrysler unveils small car competitor

Peter Wriggins

yesterday released the first
details of its new three-
family car to be known as
Sunbeam. Production starts
month at the Linwood
in Scotland and the car
go on sale in October.

The Sunbeam will compete in
Chrysler calls "the har-
tough section of the mar-
the small and light cars
account for about 40 per
of sales. Its main rivals
include the Vauxhall
Viva, and Volkswagen Golf,
well as "super-minis" like

the search for an improved
political and economic mix.

The options for presentation
to the Cabinet committee will
reflect the negotiations con-
ducted by Mr John Smith,
Minister of State at the Privy
Council Office, with Mr Russell
Johnston, MP for Inver-
ness and Liberal spokesman on
devolution, and Whitehall's
appraisals of the cost and practi-
cability of any proposed new
arrangements. The original dis-
cussions concentrated on a document
which the Liberals published and submitted to the

Government's first step
will probably be to approve the
drafting of separate Bills for
Scotland and Wales in recogni-
tion of the case put forward by
Mr Sted, leader of the Liberal
Party. He argued last month in
a speech at Aviemore that
legislative devolution to Scotland
and executive devolution to Wales
represented "wholly different systems" and that
the confusion involved in
jumping from one type to the
other had bedevilled the debate on
the Scotland and Wales Bills to be
introduced in the Commons in
October or early

November. Ministers should dispose
fairly swiftly of a number of other minor concessions to
Liberal sentiment by reducing still further, for example, the
"Governor-General" or "cocked hat" powers that
would be left to a Secretary of State for Scotland in determining the affairs of a Scottish

The Cabinet committee will
resist its best efforts for the
heart of the reformed devolu-
tion proposals when its agenda reaches the options available for separate revenue-
raising powers for Scotland and
the types of judicial mechanisms which might be used to resolve disputes over powers between the Edinburgh assembly and the Westminster Par-
liament.

The ministerial meeting this
week is the first stage in a revised timetable for devolu-
tion. When the Cabinet's future
legislation committee meets before the summer
recess to consider the Queen's Speech for next session, it will
probably allow for separate
Scotland and Wales Bills to be
introduced in Cardiff by 1979 as
the cause of Welsh devolution is
one for which very few MPs

are prepared to go to the last
ditch.

The Scottish question is a
far weightier matter but the
parliamentary arithmetic surround-
ing the passage of a Scotland Bill remains precarious.

Focusing on a guillotine motion in late November or early December, ministers place their hopes on the Prime Minister's "we govern or we
go" approach to save at least 10 of the 43 Labour MPs who earlier voted against the Government of abstained in February. Given the support of 211 Liberal MPs (only two were with the Government in February), the position is
that the Ulster Unionist ministers will bring the Scotland Bill at least, will succeed.

But it remains far from cer-
tain, with the present compo-
sition of the Commons, whether
any form of devolution can be found for
local coordinating machinery is set up to achieve that
purpose.

The tone of the draft circular
indicates that while consider-
able progress has been made in
some areas, in others what
was described in 1976 as the
"first and minimum step" has
not yet been taken. That is
to draw up a list of services and
facilities together with plans to supplement or develop them.

The reluctance by some
authorities to act on the last
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partly to the knowledge that
public expenditure cuts have
put a firm brake on development
of pre-school facilities, but also because of the difficulties
of persuading professionals in one discipline that
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The draft circular emphasizes
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WEST EUROPE

Women jailed for 30 years are freed from Spanish prison

From William Chislett
Madrid, July 17

The Spanish authorities have released two women members of the extreme left-wing organization Frap, whose death sentences for their part in the fatal shooting of a policeman were commuted by General Franco to 30 years imprisonment.

Sedra Maria Jesus Dasca and Señorita Concepcion Tristan were released from Alcalá de Henares women's prison outside Madrid yesterday. Two of their colleagues sentenced in the same court martial were shot by firing squad on September 27, 1973, and a third, whose sentence was also commuted to life imprisonment, is expected to be released soon. The executions raised a storm of protest round the world.

Their release confirms that the Government intends to continue the gradual release of those remaining prisoners convicted of politically motivated crimes of violence. Señor José Luis Pons Llubet, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for his part in a bank raid, has also been released. His companion, Salvador Puig Antich, an

anarchist, was gaoled in March, 1974, for his part in the raid.

The Government has concentrated so far on releasing members of the Basque separatist organization ETA. Nearly all were freed under pressure from the ETA, which threatened a campaign of violence, before the June 15 general election. The Government is now expected to release prisoners belonging to other organizations.

All three who have been released were freed under a pardon and not an amnesty. Communists and Socialists in the Cortes (Parliament) plan a debate on a total amnesty, the granting of which would enable the very few people remaining in exile for political reasons to return to Spain.

The Government of the Democratic Centre Union may decide to solve the problem out of Parliament and so prevent the Opposition from trying to gain a political advantage. Amnesty was a powerful electoral slogan for the Opposition.

This Wednesday's Cabinet meeting will probably study the matter.

Land reform test for Lisbon Socialists

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, July 17

Portugal's Socialist Government will face its biggest test so far of its power to govern tomorrow, when the Land Reform Bill comes up for discussion in the Assembly.

The Bill is being contested on all sides. The Communists are organizing an all-out campaign to defeat it, and the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats are demanding important changes in its text, although in principle they are in favour of it.

During the weekend President Eanes received both Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, and Senator Antonio Barreto, the Minister of Agriculture, to discuss the forthcoming debate. At the same time meetings are being held by all parliamentary parties. The opposition parties are attacking the Government as inefficient.

In the coastal town of Aveiro, north of Lisbon, the

leader of the Christian Democrats, Dr Freitas do Amaral, told a party rally: "Either the Government must govern better, or it must fall". His party's parliamentary committee has let it be known that the Christian Democrats may vote against the Land Reform Bill.

It is important for the Soares Government to obtain a clear majority in favour of the law. The Government has suffered three recent parliamentary defeats on other laws.

Lisbon, July 17.—The Socialist Government sought weekend meetings with the centrist Social Democrats in an effort to obtain their support for the Bill.

The 57 articles of the Bill call for the expropriation of another 500,000 hectares (1,250,000 acres) in the southern half of Portugal affected by land reform, but extend the acreage private farmers will be able to retain.—UPI.

Lords call for EEC farm policy review

By David Wood

The House of Lords select committee on the European Community has joined the call for a review of the common agricultural policy. After a detailed examination of the EEC preliminary draft budget, the committee reports that pending an increase in Community revenues it is important to make room for social and economic development by containing spending on the common agricultural policy, which amounts to more than 70 per cent of the total.

Assuming that in 1978 and 1979 transitional arrangements as interpreted by the Commission will apply, the committee puts the British gross contribution to the EEC budget at £1,092m next year.

The best estimate it could make on Britain's net contribution was that it would exceed receipts by £563m, although a considerable amount of that figure will be offset in economic terms by advantages Britain should continue to derive from compensation.

It is stated that the relatively high net budgetary contribution results from the dominance of the agricultural sector. Specifically, the report says, the committee regrets that decisions taken in April by the Council of Agricultural Ministers made it inevitable that the budget would continue to be dominated by "heavy expenditure to support unwanted production of a number of agricultural products".

On the Community's new unit of account, the committee says that it is essential to prevent it from causing an unintended and unacceptable increase in Britain's proportionate share of budget contributions in 1978 and 1979.

Prison guards held hostage in cell

Trani, southern Italy, July 17. Four prisoners believed to be armed with knives took 11 guards hostage here today and held them in a barricaded cell. They were negotiating with prison authorities.—Agence France-Presse.

For the second weekend running the police have moved into the Lip watch factory in Besançon, which is occupied by the workers, and have taken away hundreds of watches.

The Socialist trade union confederation CFDL, which is supporting the workers, has issued a warning that these "provocations" will be met with vigour. The union asks all its members to show solidarity with the Lip workers and to be prepared to take action when called upon.

What seems to have precipi-

Communists a key topic in Andreotti Paris talks

From Peter Nichols

Rome, July 17

Signor Andreotti, the Prime Minister, leaves for Paris tomorrow with his Government strengthened by the agreement with the Communists on the Administration's programme. Like so much that is historic in Italy, the agreement has been accepted so calmly that for the moment not even a restfulie is envisaged.

The agreement will be one of the principal subjects of Signor Andreotti's visit to Paris. President Giscard d'Estaing was last in Italy on a bilateral visit in December, and in the meantime the left in France has been advancing.

The Paris discussions take place, moreover, a week before Signor Andreotti is to leave for an important visit to Washington, where Italy's present affairs are complicating still further American doubts about Europe.

As an answer to the French left's accusations of political repression in Italy, Signor Andreotti travels to Paris with the Italian Ministry of the Interior having issued figures on those held in prison on charges arising out of alleged left-wing and right-wing crimes.

According to these figures, 128 people held in Italian prisons are known to belong to the "Red Brigades", the most effective of the terrorist groups claiming to be left wing. Another 14 are sought by police. Another 123 are said to belong to the "Armed Proletarian Nuclei" with 14 fugitives from justice. A third group on the extreme left called "Front Line" has 12 alleged members in prison and three fugitives.

On the extreme right, prisoners allegedly belonging to neo-fascist groups number 343, with 65 fugitives.

The Government is understood to be preparing a special prison for terrorists on the island of Favignana off the Sicilian coast near Trapani. Municipal authorities on the island have already protested that the plan will have a bad effect on the tourist trade.

The island prison may, moreover, create an unfavourable impression of Italian methods: Favignana has had a bad reputation as a prison used by the Bourbons for political prisoners.

French angry at Soviet move over visas

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 17

The French Government is to call in the Soviet Ambassador tomorrow to demand an explanation why six French lecturers living in Moscow have been refused a renewal to their visas.

M Louis de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, said before leaving for a tour of West Africa today that he considered this to be a serious matter.

"This refusal does not conform to the spirit which existed at the time of the original exchange of letters with Mr Andrei Gromyko" (the Soviet Foreign Minister), he said. He added that if the French Government did not receive an adequate explanation then the matter would be taken further. Reciprocal

action against Russians in France is clearly one of the things being considered.

According to a French-Soviet agreement signed early this year in Moscow, 68 lecturers from each country were to be allowed to work in the other.

The French delegation at the time sought an improvement of the conditions of living and working for French teachers and students at Russian universities. Although some progress was made the delegation did not achieve everything it was seeking.

During his visit here last month, President Brezhnev and the Soviet Union signed an agreement stating that the two countries would continue bilateral cooperation in education, culture and science.

Five bombings admitted by Corsican rebels

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 17

Corsican nationalists have claimed responsibility for four recent explosions on the island as well as one at a railway station at Asnières near Paris.

In all, there have been 26 explosions on the island since last Thursday night, of which 14 from the Libération Nationale de Corse (FLNC) has claimed the credit for those at a tennis club, a drycleaner's and two building society offices.

In a statement yesterday the FLNC said: "We have suffered the wounds of French bombs for 200 years. We are breaking those chains."

Jail for flood looters

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 17

Two brothers found looting property after the floods in south-west France, have been sent to prison for 30 months in Auch, in the Gers. They were told by the court: "A tough prison sentence will set an example which will help to preserve public order."

All roads in the area have been reopened and only one rail link remains cut. M Fran-

cis Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, paid a surprise visit to the area round Auch yesterday.

More flooding was feared yesterday in the Hautes Pyrénées, after heavy rains caused two rivers to overflow, leaving 40 houses partially under water and forcing the evacuation of a holiday camp.

Brighter weather is now drying up the area and the danger seems to be over.

High accident toll in the Swiss Alps

From Our Own Correspondent

Austria, July 17

The police move is that since June 17 the workers have been selling the watches in order to pay salaries. The present occupation began on May 3 last year but as the factory had officially closed the workers have qualified for unemployment benefit of 90 per cent of their wages. This payment lasts for a year and for 50 of the workers it stopped on June 15, to make up the pay unofficial sales of watches have been organized.

So far more than 1,200 watches worth a total of £141,500 have been sold. Further sales are planned

because another 450 workers at the factory run out of their unemployment benefit on August 13.

The police were sent to the factory on the orders of the public prosecutor to obtain evidence of receiving stolen property. He has said that there is no intention of the police being used in these missions to evict the workers.

The police took away 388 watches a week ago and yesterday removed a further 1,438. They bid eight of the workers including their leader, M Charles Prager, for five hours for questioning.

Watches seized at occupied Lip plant

From Ian Murray

Paris, July 17

For the second weekend running the police have moved into the Lip watch factory in Besançon, which is occupied by the workers, and have taken away hundreds of watches.

The Socialist trade union confederation CFDL, which is supporting the workers, has issued a warning that these "provocations" will be met with vigour. The union asks all its members to show solidarity with the Lip workers and to be prepared to take action when called upon.

What seems to have precipi-

OVERSEAS



Bishop Muzorewa, the Rhodesian nationalist leader, addresses a crowd in Salisbury after being out of the country for six weeks.

Doubts on Malaysian-Thai sweep

From M. G. G. Pillai

Kuala Lumpur, July 17

The third combined Malaysian-Thai military operation in south Thailand this year against communist sanctuaries and staging areas, involving 10,000 troops, has become the largest military operation in South-East Asia since the Vietnam war ended in 1975.

But there are increasing doubts, even within the military, whether these large-scale troop movements, which enter the third week tomorrow and were preceded by heavy air strikes and artillery gunfire, could contain the elusive guerrillas of the Malayan Communist Party and its breakaway Marxist-Leninist faction, estimated to total 2,500.

So far, the two-pronged operation into the Betong district of Yala province and the Waeng district of Narathiwat province, has claimed an estimated 10 communist guerrillas killed and 25 injured. About 15 suspects have been detained and a few communists have surrendered. The allied troops have suffered at least seven casualties, all from booby traps.

But what makes this operation significant is the Malaysian decision to focus in on Waeng district where some 600 Malay communists of the 10th Regiment of the Malayan Communist Party have their base camps and headquarters.

The Malaysian Government has always been reluctant to admit the presence of this Malay force headed by Mr Radhi Mydin, a Communist of long standing, whose younger brother is a member of the Perak state Assembly for the ruling National Front Coalition.

Observers in Kuala Lumpur feel that any move against the Malay force would increase Thai pressure for help against the Thai communists.

Active just north of the Waeng operation area and across the border from Kelantan state where the governing party, Front Barisan, has quietly provided material and moral support over the years.

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs, obviously had this in mind when he said that the present operation, code-named Chahaya Bena (Sacred Ray) was aimed at "our common enemy", the Communists.

There seems to be a growing view in Bangkok that the pro-democratic, who want to carve an independent Muslim state out of the five border provinces of Thailand, were an internal matter and should not concern the Malaysians, but how firm this view is remains to be seen.

So far, the physical gains in the operation have been minimal, but this is to be expected. The Malaysian Communist Party has their base camps and headquarters.

The Malaysian Government has always been reluctant to admit the presence of this Malay force headed by Mr Radhi Mydin, a Communist of long standing, whose younger brother is a member of the Perak state Assembly for the ruling National Front Coalition.

Latest intelligence reports say the Communists disclosed by the first two combined operations in the Sadao area on the eastern end of the Malaysian-Thailand border, are back in their old haunts operating again at will.

By mid-afternoon, Palestinian leaders managed to arrange a ceasefire and the shooting stopped. The "rebel" faction said 10 Saigon guerrillas were killed.

In a statement distributed by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, the guerrillas denounced the clashes, blaming Saigon for starting the fighting.

It said that arrangements had been made for a meeting in Damascus to solve all outstanding issues obstructing a return to normal life in Lebanon, including the full implementation of the controversial 1969 Cairo agreement regulating Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

"This operation is an attempt to prevent the meeting from taking place," the statement said. Ruter.

Parachutist saved by knife

Belgrade July 17.—A hunting knife tossed by a pilot in an aircraft while in flight saved the life of a parachutist who was dangling helplessly from another aircraft a Yugoslav paper said today.

Admiral Miljan Sivic was jumping over the airport when he tripped over some ropes at the door of the aircraft and was left dangling 250ft above the ground unable to return to the aircraft or to cut loose.

Friends on the ground saw the predicament and one of them boarded a light sports aircraft from which he managed to toss a hunting knife to the parachutist hanging upside down who then cut the ropes around his legs and landed safely.

The aircraft with the parachutist had been flying on reserve fuel which was almost gone when it touched down. There was nobody else on board the plane except the pilot who could not leave the controls.

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Korchnoi's lead increased in chess semi-final

Evian, July 17.—Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet defector, took a decisive 5-1 lead over Lev Polugayevsky, of the Soviet Union, today, winning the sixth game of their World Chess Championship semi-final after 60 moves.

In the other semi-final in Geneva Boris Spassky, the former World Champion, came back into contention against Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, by winning the fifth game of their match. They now have 24 points each. The sixth game was adjourned yesterday, with experts predicting a draw though Portisch has an extra pawn.

President Sadat heckled by party

Cairo July 17.—Egypt's armed forces are to be

SPORT

Cricket

Essex beat Sussex with ease to take over leadership in leagueBy Richard Streeton
CHELMSFORD: Essex (4 pts) beat Sussex by eight wickets.

Essex took over the leadership of the John Player League when they won against Sussex yesterday far more easily than had been expected. The win, 64 runs, would have moved into joint top place in the table had they won, but their challenge on an overcast afternoon never materialised.

Threatening rain clouds provided Essex with an additional spur when they set out to make 140 in 30 overs to win. Hard hitting by Gooch and supported by Fosth took Essex safely past their first hurdle, which was 37 from 10 overs if the rain had set in. As things turned out, the match was completed. Essex kept their bid firmly between the teeth and won with 5.2 overs to spare.

There seem to be no half measures about Sussex on Sundays this season. When they are good they are very good, but all three times that they have been beaten by eight wickets. Yesterday they badly missed the trick and productive start Wessels used to give them earlier in the season. Iman Khan's arrival in a fortuitous way obviously add the penetration that was missing from the bowlers.

The Essex first wicket pair were not separated until 89 had come from 20 overs. Gooch, who hit Spencer over long on, then with planted drive, had just taken 10 runs from the last ball. Greig when he was caught behind in the same over. Fosth carried on sensibly until he hit across a ball from Barclay in the 27th over, and it was McEwan whose care-free approach took Essex to victory with a run.

For Sussex nobody stayed long enough to play the sustained innings needed to overcome inaccurate bowling and restful fielding. Sussex began promisingly but the momentum was not maintained, and a delectable shuffle in the batting order did not work out for them.

Sussex were happily launched for 92 for two in the 16th over when Snow came in at number 4, presumably with the idea that he should play against AfIELD. And so it went, with AfIELD, the off spin bowler. AfIELD had been KILLED and kept by Barclay and Knight, who they faced for the second wicket. After Barclay had been bowled by Pont, AfIELD settled down into a much better line and length.

Middle-order batsmen in good form for Surrey

Surrey beat Middlesex by three wickets with two overs to spare in the John Player League at the Oval yesterday. They put Middlesex in and accepted a rate of 51 runs per over to beat Middlesex's 22 for six from 40 overs.

Surrey were behind the clock in the middle of their jumbers, but AfIELD (62), Roop (38) and Radley (48) put on 100 for the first victim of a fine eight-over spell by Pocock, who took four for 43.

Milton Keynes
Northamptonshire are still without a Sunday win. Rain caused the cancellation of matches with Yorkshire, Warwickshire and 165 for seven in 36 overs since Boycott had been dismissed without scoring. But Hampshire had a six and six fours in 39 and Love a

1976 position in brackets.

Resolution from India

New Delhi, July 16.—India will move a resolution at this month's International Cricket Conference meeting in London to ban any player who takes part in an "unauthorized match or series" from Test, first-class and other matches.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the working committee of India's cricket board of control at a meeting in Bangalore yesterday, the board secretary, Chular Ahmed, told reporters.

It is clear that an unauthorized match or series was one not organized or permitted by the ICC.

The ICC meeting on July 26 and 27 will discuss the series of matches proposed by the Australian businessman, KERRY Packer.—REUTER.

Cycling

Thevenet finally overhauls West German

Ajouze, July 17.—Bernard Thevenet of France matched the overall lead in the Tour de France cycle race today from the young West German, Dietrich Thurau, the start of the 22-day event. Four other cyclists are within striking distance of Thevenet, including Eddy Merckx, of Belgium, now third overall 25 seconds behind the leader. The Belgian is aiming for a record sixth tour win.

The Belgian, Lucien Van Impe, last year's winner, is fourth overall 45 seconds behind Thevenet, with the former world champion, Henk Kuiper, of the Netherlands, also ready to attack in fifth place.

Joop Zoetemelk, of the Netherlands, who won today's time trial, is sixth. He was over 45 seconds ahead of his rivals in the second half of today's 15th stage from Morzine to Ajouze, with the powerful climber, Van Impe, in fourth position.

The time trial was a continuous uphill haul which exhausted riders and offered the first real break for Zoetemelk, Van Impe and Thevenet, who had taken it easy on the flat stages through Northern France and Belgium. Zoetemelk's performance was impressive, and a feature from the determined Thevenet.

SECOND HALF STAGE: 1. P. Wielens (Belgium), 1hr 56m 56sec; 2. G. Zoetemelk (Netherlands), 1hr 56m 59sec; 3. M. Thevenet (France), 1hr 57m 04s; 4. L. Van Impe (Belgium), 1hr 57m 07s; 5. H. Kuiper (Netherlands), 1hr 57m 08s; 6. R. Bouet (France), 1hr 57m 09s; 7. E. Merckx (Belgium), 1hr 57m 10s; 8. G. Deakin (Great Britain), 1hr 57m 11s.

Zoetemelk showed signs of the form which has earned him half

Procter's men win the cup with team effortBy John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Gloucestershire beat Kent in the final of the Benson and Hedges competition at Lord's on Saturday as comfortably as Kent were expected, by most people, to beat Gloucestershire. The win, 64 runs, and as such did not "VG," may have turned to Lord Harris not only to commiserate with him on Kent's defeat but to wonder at the goings on. There had, if you can believe it, been piped music in the pavilion before play began and enough noise on the ground while it was in progress, mostly from the crowd, to make it sound like a football match of three and a half hours each way.

How much the more boisterous spectators spoiled the enjoyment of the rest do not know. Except, that is, for the players, one of whom, Stovold, opened Gloucestershire's innings, after Procter had won the toss. Stovold had hit two cracking boundaries in the first over, bowled by Julien. Having scored 71, he had three catches to his wicket, and, though his timing was spectacularly good, he had no really close challenger as man of the match. And in case anyone thought any other was "VG," who is Stovold?

Opening Gloucestershire's innings, after Procter had won the toss, Stovold had hit two cracking boundaries in the first over, bowled by Julien. Having scored 71, he had three catches to his wicket, and, though his timing was



Procter with the trophy and other members of the victorious Gloucestershire team after Saturday's match.

By the time AfIELD had Knight out at mid-on, and Pont bowled Snow, only 22 runs had come in six overs. Sussex were 75 for four off 22 overs and Greig and Munday, both newly arrived, had to wrest back control. Snow plucked a nerve in the back wall, hitting and bowled only three overs later before going off.

Greig, in his third day, is to be given the crown either costly or with Jeers. It was fears this when he set out to make 140 in 30 overs to win. Hard hitting by Gooch and supported by Fosth took Essex safely past their first hurdle, which was 37 from 10 overs if the rain had set in. As things turned out, the match was completed. Essex kept their bid firmly between the teeth and won with 5.2 overs to spare.

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Greig's innings ended when Denness had a lofted drive in the 27th over. In the end, Chees had to play out the final three balls of the last over possibly before tea in order to ensure that Essex, too, were restricted to 38 overs. In the end this little refinement was unnecessary.

After the first few overs the question was, was it only that any other was "VG," who is Stovold? Opening Gloucestershire's innings, after Procter had won the toss, Stovold had hit two cracking boundaries in the first over, bowled by Julien. Having scored 71, he had three catches to his wicket, and, though his timing was

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Equestrianism**British victory helps to obliterate memory of defeat in Vienna**

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Britain won the Edward Prince of Wales (Norton) Cup at Hickstead yesterday, to end the bad memory of the President's Cup, the world team championship, won 31 points.

West Germany were second with 29, and Italy are virtually disputing third place with France, on 20, and 19 faults respectively.

The British victory did much to obliterate the memory of the defeat they suffered in the European championships in Vienna last month, by a quarter of a time fault. After failing to win the first individual competition over the first three days of the international meeting, sponsored by Embassy, the British team turned up trumps and won with 19 faults from 33 by the Netherlands team—not, it must be added, the same squad that won the European championships except for John Heinz, who was riding the Dutch-bred stallion Almer rather than the Welsh-bred Seven Valley.

Ireland, represented by Compton, won the silver medal at Hickstead. Paul Darragh on Olympic Light, Eddie Macken on Kerrygold, and Michael Hickey on Kilmerton, were third, a quarter of a fault behind the Netherlands. West Germany, fielding Fritz Lieges on Genius, Hendrik Snell on Gay Lord, Kersie Black on Avant and Gerd Wilfong on David, were fourth on 44 faults.

Eventually, he selected John Whitaker with Ryan's Son, Warwick III, Caroline Bradley with the Dutch stallion Marius and Ian Collymore with Hyndhope Coldstream.

Whitaker, with Warwick III,

Collymore and Collymore's

Hyndhope, finished with 19

faults, one clear round.

With so many distinguished

overseas entries, the

British team

had to be content with 19

faults, one clear round.

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Educational & Public Appointments

CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE

Lecturer in Economics

£5420-£7970

The Civil Service College provides a wide range of management and developmental training for civil servants at its teaching centres in Sunningdale and London.

The Lecturer will develop and plan courses showing how economics can be made to work in various spheres of Government activity. They will be designed for civil servants from many different fields and at all management levels. No particular specialisation is necessary; the task is to convey the basic ideas of economic analysis to non-specialists and relate them to particular aspects of government work.

The job, based at Sunningdale (or possibly London), also offers involvement in the construction and running of multi-disciplinary courses—including arranging for outside

speakers. There will be opportunities for research.

Candidates must be aged at least 26, and should normally have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in economics or a related subject. Relevant teaching experience and a knowledge of the public sector would be advantageous.

Salary at Sunningdale will be in the range indicated (£465 higher in London). The appointment is pensionable, and renewable for a period of 5 years or an secondment term of 2 years, whichever is longer. Applications should be submitted by 17 August, 1977, to Civil Service Commission, Alcester Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/9557/1.

Headship

The Board of Governors of Hampden House School with to appoint a new Head.

Hampden House School is an independent recognised day and boarding school for girls from 11-18 years (approximately 720 pupils). The new Head should be capable of developing the School along modern educational lines in accordance with requirements of the National Curriculum.

A flat is provided which could accommodate a married couple.

Salary Burnham Scale with boarding allowance and government superannuation.

Further particulars from the Chairman, Hampden House School, Great Missenden, Bucks, HP16 9RE.

Applications marked "Personal" including the names and addresses of two referees, should be submitted to the Chairman not later than the 8TH AUGUST, 1977.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Applications are invited from

for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

In Digital Control Systems in

the Department of Engineering

and Mathematics. Those

who have had experience in the use

of digital control systems and

on-board route control, and

be interested in the application

of digital control in the

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Previous relevant

experience and qualifications in

this field would be an

advantage. Recent graduates

are particularly welcome.

The successful candidate will

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of a reliable

microprocessor control scheme

which is commencing in

October 1977. This

work is being carried on in

the University and is supported

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experience and further

particulars may be

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Department of Engineering

and Mathematics, Uni-

versity of Durham, South

Campus, Newcastle upon

Tyne NE2 4LA. Closing

Date for receipt of applica-

tions is 15th August, 1977.

Durham

THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OFFICE

Applications are invited from

recent graduates who

would be under 28 years old. Previous

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to one of the posts will be

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1. REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

2. SECRETARIAL WORK

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Busy doing nothing, and costing us a fortune.

"London Looks Forward" was the name of a two-day conference held in the Queen Elizabeth Hall last July 4 and 5. It was extremely well organized, highly enjoyable for the members (the hospitality was magnificent), but despite the continuous presence and active participation of the Duke of Edinburgh (who intervened frequently to say sensible things) it was almost totally ignored by the newspapers. Why?

We were told at the beginning that the conference was to be about the means by which Londoners were to achieve in the future the aims everyone was agreed upon: good homes for all, a pleasant environment, plenty of jobs, good transport facilities, high standards of education for the young, a dignified and rewarding life for the elderly, culture and recreation for all, and so on. Some attempts were made to disrupt the consensus about these aims and suggest that we did not know what we were after—but they didn't succeed.

The reason the conference was almost totally un-newsworthy was that at the end of two days the message had come through loud and clear. Given finite resources, nobody had the foggiest idea what the means to these ends should be.

There was not even the hint of a consensus on priorities. A number of pressure groups gave accomplished presentations: the "more roads" lobby, the "more pedestrians" lobby, and the public transport lobby; the public sector housing lobby, the owner-occupation lobby, and the private landlord lobby (very skilfully put by Prince Philip on behalf of the Duchy of Cornwall); the st. I industrial business lobby, the bigger industrial business lobby and the only reason which prevented the airing of big industrial business lobby was that it had departed from London (and all were agreed the big industrial business would be mad to come back), and many more besides.

No hint of a principle emerged about what, given finite resources, was to be preferred to what. The participants were sneered at from the rostrum by the extremely attractive Director of Combination at the Community Arts Project, Daphne, because they were "decision-takers" and lived rather well. I doubt if it would have been any better if we had been living in the manner intended to impose upon us all. (It later emerged that she lived rather well too.)

So what? No one has yet addressed their minds to the ridiculous cost of paying for government designed to do we know not what. The very best thing about the conference from the point of view of Lon-

doners was that it was held at someone else's expense. My personal thanks to Thames Television and the GLC for a most interesting time, two spectacular buffet luncheons and a cocktail party, but do not let anybody pretend that the two days so spent were of any value to anyone—as the newspapers sported by their neglect.

The tragedy for Londoners is that a very much larger and very much more extravagant example of high-falutin' nonsense is in almost continuous session along the embankment at County Hall, conducted at their expense. The costs of that institution are crippling. Just the cost of holding the GLC election this year—not including the expenses of the candidates, but only returning-officers' fees and payments to staff for counting votes and the like is estimated at £70,000 (and this is before the fun starts). This may not seem so very much but 710 community action groups and/or local voluntary associations (or over 20 to each London borough) could have been given £1,000 each and it would have been riches to them. On present trends the next election in 1981 will cost £1.9m, not £70,000.

It is the cost of these overheads which need urgent examination. Another example is the Great Debate on Education. Has anyone thought what this is costing the taxpayer? Most of us would surely admit that we have a vexed question at least since Plato wrote the Republic. The very fact that it is unanswerable keeps philosophers in business. Why should we suppose that anyone (or all of us together) has the answer? It is a mistake to suppose that we can. The money there is should be spent on education, not on conferences to try and arrive at a national consensus on what education is all about. We are not all alike and differences should be fostered, not frowned upon. The whole idea of a national policy on education is disgusting and money spent in trying to achieve a national policy is money wasted.

The reason that this is not more clearly seen is that these conferences and great debates are great fun for the participants. People who engage in them have a wonderful time. They should think more often about who is paying for it all. The more money which is spent on waffle the less there is to spend on what needs to be done.

Oliver Stutchbury
The author is a former member of the GLC and a campaigner for its abolition.

Ever since President Giscard d'Estaing came to office, but more so in the past year, the Government's defence policy, especially in the nuclear field, has been under attack from both the Gaullists and the Communists. Put in a nutshell, the charge is that it has strayed from the pure doctrine of independent national defence and is edging its way back into Nato's integrated command.

These charges and insinuations have repeatedly been denied by the President, the Defence Minister and the chairman of the joint chiefs of Staff, M. Yvon Bourges, who has been responsible for defence for the past three years, and brings to his task a quiet Breton efficiency, consistency and determination, as in an interview he said: "In my opinion our policy of deterrence is marked by a rigorous continuity". Similar charges had been levelled at General de Gaulle because, no sooner had he left Nato than he insisted that "France was resolved to fight alongside her allies should one of them be the object of unprovoked aggression." France has never adopted a strategy of all or nothing, for

such a doctrine is little credible and irresponsible. She does not, for all that, key herself open to the risks of a nuclear battle, "so that the tactical use of tactical nuclear weapons is the concept of use of those weapons is closely integrated with that of strategic weapons. For France, the use of tactical nuclear weapons would be the fearful means of signifying her determination to go to the bitter end—a kind of warning signal in effect—to an enemy who would have underestimated her determination. In short, from the moment of involvement of tactical weapons, the battle would have fundamentally changed its character". M. Bourges stressed.

Quite apart from the greater difficulty of political control, that was the reason why the French Government refused to contemplate the development of "minimines", miniaturized nuclear weapons. "Far from reinforcing our deterrent, they would eliminate it, for we would do away with that 'nuclear threshold'—imprecise from nuclear 'massive retaliation' to 'flexible response'". France has never adopted a strategy of all or nothing, for

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In answer to charges that the Government had abandoned the Gaullist concept of the "national sanctuary" and substituted for it that of the "forward battle" on the Elbe, M. Bourges said this concept had never implied that France gave up the right to intervene outside her frontiers when her vital interests were at stake. Those who wish for France to turn in on herself recommend in fact a reduction if not a loss of her freedom of action and sovereignty. As for the expectation of our international partners, it cannot be fixed once and for all or limited in its scope, it must take into account the global situation.

In 1972, his predecessor, M. Debra, had said: "it would be illusory to pretend to insure the security of our territory without taking an interest in the realities of our environment. But for the possible use of our forces—nuclear or conventional—we exclude all automatic procedures—or all undertakings of immediate engage-

ment"—such as membership of Nato implies. "This free access of appreciation and decision does not rule our reciprocal information procedures for the coherence of possible actions, as is provided for by the Ailleret-Lemasson agreement of 1965," he went on.

M. Bourges put the record straight on the question of France using nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries, if necessary. He quoted the Prime Minister as saying last month that "to insure our country in an international or European context, we need a strategic nuclear force capable of deterring any possible aggressor, nuclear or non-nuclear, however powerful. Contrary to the view held by some extreme Gaullists, the Government believed in the necessity for adequate conventional forces, they were complementary to the strategic deterrence". An aggressor might be tempted to turn our deterrent by calculated, limited actions, which went so far but not too far. We need forces capable of reacting vigorously and promptly to any crisis which breaks out below the nuclear threshold, at least in the first stage". M. Bourges stressed.

Charles Hargrave

The men who brought New York to its knees

Urban catastrophe like last week's blackout and its anarchic aftermath is the staple of New York news and TV. It is something New Yorkers have become jaded to. The "crisis" is rarely discussed any more in terms of a set of problems with specific causes and plausible solutions. "How does a city die?" ask the authors of *Abuse of Power*:

"How many ways can it die?"

Can it commit suicide?" The state of the city is such that these questions need answers.

Jack Newfield is an editor at *The Village Voice*, Paul du Brul a union organizer and urban planner. They have a passionate concern for their native city and they have written an eloquent and angry indictment of the "permanent Government" of New York—the men who exercise real power in the city. It is their contention that the fall of New York could and should have been avoided and that it occurred because of the arrogance and foolishness of its leading citizens.

The permanent government of New York, as

defined by du Brul and Newfield, is composed of the Wall Street finance houses and banks, the city's developers and its "clubhouse politicians" who have notably increased their power during the administration of the current mayor, Abraham Beame. Though the authors admit that union demands hastened New York's collapse, they suggest that the city is by no means defined by its bankers and meanwhile the city does not have enough firemen, policemen or schoolteachers. Rather than high taxes and inadequate services are behind the continuing flight of business and middle class whites from New York. "They are making a desert and calling it balanced budget", the authors conclude.

Behind the crisis lay many years of policies that enriched the city's developers at the expense of taxpayers. Governor Rockefeller's device of "moral obligation" bonds issued for construction that is

that were backed by the state's word and consequently did not require a referendum—led to such debacles as the World Trade Centre, the bankrup-

city's insatiable demands for credit and their role in the crisis was far from noble. They continued for instance to undermine New York paper, dumping it all the while in increasing quantities on the market. Their strategy of brutal cuts in services to impress the market has caused more pain than benefit. New York's credit has not been restored and meanwhile the city does not have enough firemen, policemen or schoolteachers.

When the crisis broke in 1975, the authors contend, the unions were made the scapegoat for the city's ills. It was suggested that the city was in trouble because it had "tried to do too much" for its residents and placed itself at the mercy of its municipal unions. The only solution was to turn the city over to the bankers who knew about money.

Du Brul and Newfield credit the Bankers, who have run the city through the emergency finance control board since 1973, with an extraordinary degree of myopia. As they demonstrate, the banks did well for long time the banks did well

for the majority of Salvadorean economy, have been a forgotten political factor since the suppression of their revolt against exploitation in 1932 when about 20,000 died. Political activities in the countryside were then banned and the landowners reverted to their control of the peasants' lives.

The Roman Catholic Church then took up the peasants' cause and by 1972 when Colonel Arturo Armando Molina took office, the government was beginning to recognize that something ought to be done about the miserable lives of the majority of Salvadorean.

According to Father Higinio Alas, an area of 500 square kilometres in Aguilares, north of the capital was sealed off by the armed forces, national guard and police during May using tanks, aircraft and tear gas. The military went through every home in the district and where they found pictures of Rubio Grande, a Jesuit priest killed in March, they systematically looted the houses, raped, and took away documents and things of value.

The church was taken over as a barracks and all its ornaments violated. An estimated 350 to 400 people died in the raid, and to ensure the libe-

rate peasants fully understood the Government's opinion of the Church, a priest Father Victor Gavira dressed up in a guerrilla uniform and photographed.

Many priests have now fled for their lives, but so far none in the Church hierarchy has suffered. An ambulance auxiliary Bishop Arturo Rivera had been prepared, but he was tipped off, and went into hiding.

Few observers believe that the Rivera regime would dare as far as killing the 37 Jesuit priests residing in El Salvador, but even if the deadline passes without further trouble, great damage has already been done to relations between Church and state and between the peasants and the Church.

The future for those outside the Government and leading sectors looks bleak indeed. As one opposition leader put it: "The Molina Government was one of reform and regression. Now, under Rivera there will be repression without the reform."

Nicholas Fraser

Why priests have become targets in El Salvador

One morning in May, Fathers Higinio and José Alas received a neatly-typed envelope at their home in the small parish of Sictitán, about thirty miles outside the capital of El Salvador.

The contents terrified the two men. Inside was a folded black card illustrated with a cut-out of a white hand and a message crudely spelt out in matching letters cut from newspapers. Drawing its inspiration from the fifth chapter of Daniel, it bleakly proclaimed: "Weighed, measured, days counted."

For the brothers, who have devoted their lives to the education and betterment of the Salvadorean peasants, the card meant the beginning of the end of their work. But they were lucky. The previous day they had been at the funeral of a friend and colleague. He received no warning from El Salvador's feared White Warriors' Union, just a burst of machine-guns fire and Father Alfonso Navarro, a "humble, peace-loving man" was dead.

Father Navarro's only transgression was that he worked too hard and too openly for his peasant parishioners against

the greed of their landlords and the repression of El Salvador's right-wing government. He was too exposed and too well known and thus became the symbol and the starting-point for the present assault on the Church.

The White Warriors' Union, a right-wing group composed largely of ex-soldiers and ex-policemen with close links to the army, is a comparatively new arrival on the scene in the smallest and most densely populated of the central American states.

It has said that all Jesuit priests still in El Salvador on Wednesday will be killed and all their schools, houses and those associated with them will become "legitimate military targets". And though the death threat is aimed specifically at Jesuits, as foreigners, in all the Union's public statements, local priests like the brothers Alas are equally at risk. The brothers have received numerous threats over the years and have stayed on, but this time they fled the country with the assistance of the Papal Nuncio and the American Ambassador.

The peasants, the back-bone of the country's coffee-based economy, have been a forgotten political factor since the suppression of their revolt against exploitation in 1932 when about 20,000 died. Political activities in the countryside were then banned and the landowners reverted to their control of the peasants' lives.

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David Wiffen

LEAPMAN IN LONDON

I suppose there are people better organized than I, who manage to survive satisfactorily without surrounding themselves with masses of clutter. There must be some with the capacity to acquire only the things they need, then to throw them away in an orderly fashion when they have outlived their usefulness.

I suspect, though, that my own behaviour is more typical of the species at large. Only when faced with the prospect of moving house do I steel myself to explore the contents of lofts, cupboards and spare rooms to see exactly how much stuff I have and what I am to do with it. Do we keep the ones we have read, or those we have not? And what about theatre programmes, football programmes, guides to stately homes? Will they appreciate in value if we store them away, or simply go brown and disintegrate?

With a child the difficulty is more pronounced. Our seven-year-old son, no doubt manifesting a strong tribal instinct for the accumulation of possessions, is most reluctant to part with anything. I ask him why he wants to keep the box of those numbered plastic tags which Marks and Spencer put on hangers to denote sizes. "I collect them", is the unchallengeable reply. He also collects branches of commerce alive, and many cupboards filled to bursting.

Take kitchen gadgets, I think. I could run a perfectly efficient kitchen with just one gadget—a sharp knife. Yet our kitchen drawers are piled with equipment, much of it donated by well-wishers and some of it for the performance of functions which we have long forgotten.

What, for instance, is that implement with a marble-sized scoop at one end? My wife thinks it is for making melons balls, which seems intrinsically unlikely, and in any case we never made any. Nor have we ever used the set of hooks for hanging potatoes or chewing gum.

Not everything can be blamed

on the generosity of friends and relatives. Most of us are compulsive buyers of some items, and with them it is shirts and ties. I have more than is decent and I can scarcely bear to give any away, however worn or ill-fitting.

Then there are the books. We once employed a house cleaner who would ask whether we had read all the books in our book-

cases. Whether we answered yes or no, her response would be the same: "Then what are you keeping them for?"

That was some time ago, and our library has since multiplied mightily, as books do. What criteria should we use to decide which to take with us, which to store in the cellar and which to give to the school jumble sale?

Do we keep the ones we have read, or those we have not? And what about theatre programmes, football programmes, guides to stately homes? Will they appreciate in value if we store them away, or simply go brown and disintegrate?

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

ay claim at Ford sets the pace for car workers' test of Healey policy

By Kenneth Owen

Uncertainty over the future of the turbogenerator sector of the power plant industry was intensified at the weekend after confirmation that the Government intended to ask the Central Electricity Generating Board to bring forward completion of the Drax station in Yorkshire and to place the Kingdom power plant manufacturing industry under C. A. Parsons.

The decision goes against the views of the Central Policy Review Staff, the National Enterprise Board, and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, who have concluded that bringing forward the Drax order should be conditional on the merging of C. A. Parsons and the turbogenerator side of the General Electric Company.

The CPSR had strongly agreed with the GEC that rationalization of the power plant industry was essential for the industry's long-term health. Now there appears little prospect of the GEC and Parsons sides coming together into a single company, though this is still envisaged by both the Government and C. A. Parsons.

Yesterday the CPSR announced:

"Our members, the GEC, England, has decided to direct the CEB to place the order with Parsons."

A Parsons spokesman said yesterday

reduction in the working week since this has now been adopted as a primary target by all the car industry unions.

Chrysler workers are bound to seek a settlement well ahead of the new deal in Ford, which is not due until October, as their last pay increase was well over a year ago.

Meanwhile British Leyland workers at Triumph and Jaguar plants in Coventry have also been holding back on phase two settlements. Phase one pay deals in both of these plants have already run out.

In view of the fact that the 6,000 Triumph workers at the 6,000 Ford employees at Chrysler, Coventry, have already drawn up a claim for a £20 a week increase, and a similar demand will be tabled on behalf of the Jaguar workers after the holidays. The Jaguar deal has been pending since May 1, when a phase two settlement became due.

These new wage claims, and some others already in the pipeline, will put Leyland in a very difficult situation. For some time the company has had the objective of trying to set up a new centralized negotiating machinery for all its car plants. They are at present covered by 34 different wage agreements.

Leyland wants a common terminal date for wage deals in all of its plants and has suggested a settlement with the company's 55 kilometer plant at Longbridge, Birmingham, due as an appropriate starting point for any new wage bar-

gaining machinery.

Shop floor pressure for early settlement of the new claims in Triumph and Jaguar would clearly make it more difficult to secure the sort of rationalized wage bargaining structure Leyland wants, and could spark off just the sort of "leap-frogging" demands across its vehicle assembly and component manufacturing operations that the company desperately wants to avoid.

In Vauxhall, union representatives of some 23,000 workers at Luton, Dunsfold and on Merseyside have already had preliminary pay talks with management representatives on the joint negotiating committee.

Previous Vauxhall settle-

ments have almost invariably followed the pattern that Ford negotiations and, it is to be assumed, if the Vauxhall representatives did not table a similar claim within the next week or two.

Drax B backing for Parsons defies critics

that the Drax order, coupled with export contracts, now in prospect, should mean that the Parsons workforce could be maintained at about 600, a reduction of only 60 from the present total.

Even if a formal request from Mr Benn is received very soon, the CEBG is unlikely to be able to place the turbogenerator order in the near future. Though Parsons' generators are used in the existing Drax station, they are based on 10-year-old technology, and their design would have to be updated in the light of the board's operating experience to meet the specifications of any new order.

Sir Arnold Weintraub, managing director of GEC, declined to comment on the Government decision yesterday. But because of the earlier rejection of the plan by Sir Arnold control of a merged GEC/Parsons company, there is little possibility that he sees any prospect now of the two companies coming together.

Indeed, GEC might well put in an uninvited bid of its own for the Drax B turbogenerator project.

At the beginning of June Mr Varley told union representatives that the CPSR had pointed out that there was no room for more than one turbogenerator manufacturer in the United Kingdom, and both the CEBG and the National Enterprise Board regarded this restructuring as essential.

The NEB had advised the Government that the right solution was to form a single company under the control of GEC. This advice, Mr Varley said, was based on the relative strengths of the two companies, both in financial terms and in the marketplace, and the need for a credible British company to be able to deploy resources comparable to those of competing foreign manufacturers.

The Drax order, Mr Varley said,

would not by itself provide any long-term solution to the problems of the turbogenerator industry.

During the restructuring discussions,

the CEBG had suggested to the Government that over a five-year period beginning in autumn 1979, the board's ordering programme might involve two or three 600-megawatt generating units each year. But this was based on the assumption that the industry would be rationalized, and indeed was intended to encourage such rationalization.

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President Carter has ordered a thorough review of United States foreign aid policies to be completed by September 1.

The aim is to formulate the main outlines of development assistance programmes that the Administration intends to implement over the next few years.

A special interdepartmental committee has been established to conduct the review. Mr Ted Van Dyk, the committee's executive director, stated in an interview that the review could be no doubt one of the principal recommendations arising from the review is that there should be a "substantial increase" in United States foreign aid.

He said the Administration intended to place more emphasis on economic aid related to military aid, and asserted that aid was used by the Nixon and Ford Administrations largely as a tool in their global balance of power policies and as a means to secure foreign allies and pursue military objectives.

"We thoroughly oppose that sort of black bag policy," Mr Van Dyk said.

Teams of Government economists had already been sent to Egypt, for example, to ensure that United

States aid there goes into projects that improve general living standards and not into purely security areas.

He added that the Administration would not be content merely with providing funds to poor countries to build still more steel mills and more roads from capital cities to airports. "We are against the trickle down approach, as represented by such big investment projects."

Instead, the Carter Administration wanted to place much more emphasis on food and rural development programmes which directly provided economic assistance to the majority of poor people in developing countries and not simply help to enrich rulers of some developing countries.

One aim of the current price review is to outline in detail how such objectives can be reached. In addition—and possibly of more importance—there is a desire to provide clearer controls of foreign assistance which would assure greater public and congressional support for foreign aid than at present obtain.

Mr Van Dyk, who is also a member of a White House committee that coordinates the Administration's human rights policies, said the foreign aid programme would concern itself with improving the economic rights of poor people, "and here we will not just look at general economic growth but also at equitable economic development for all poor people."

He said that the commission, which may be established in September or October, will be headed by Herr Willy Brandt.

It will possibly help to improve relations between rich and poor countries, and will be supported by the United States Government.

He rejected the suggestion

that the Carter Administration was only interested in the commission, but admitted that "the greatest service we could do for the Brandt commission is to place a 'made in the United States' stamp on it."

Mr Van Dyk admitted that the United States Government had not been asked to make a financial contribution towards the establishment of the commission.

The official said that recent actions in Congress, which impose severe conditions to United States contributions to such international institutions as the World Bank, could do immense damage to these institutions and to United States foreign policy.

He pointed out that Congress had not yet finally settled its foreign aid legislation and he expected that many of the stringent conditions which the House of Representatives had tied to United States contributions were likely to be softened or dropped altogether.

Frank Vogl

Wynne Godley
on exchange
rate policy,
page 17

Carter aid review puts emphasis on civil side

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Frank Vogl

Stock Exchange widening inquiry into share price-rigging allegations

By Desmond Quigley

Stock Exchange investigations into the alleged price-rigging of shares are now being carried out on a broader front.

Transactions in the shares of at least eight companies are at present believed to be involved, and the activities of some stockbrokers are also being looked at.

It is understood that the investigation includes dealings in shares of Buckland Trust, Consolidated Plantations, Westwell, Swan Ryan, Knott Mills, UU Textiles, Amalgamated Distilled Products and BPM.

The shares of all the companies are very thinly traded and only a small amount of

activity can have a disproportionate effect on the price of that type of share.

The investigation concerns

possible breaches of general rule 73b of the Stock Exchange

concerned with creating a false market in shares, which is defined as moving a share price by contrived factors.

The rule states: "No member shall knowingly or without due care deal in such a manner as shall promote or assist in the promotion of a false market."

The Stock Exchange has admitted to holding an investigation, but has otherwise refused to comment.

Mr Anthony Steel, chairman of the Stock Exchange's Com-

mittee, said yesterday that he re-

garded the matter as sub judice

until a report had been submitted to the Council of the Stock Exchange.

The investigation, which is not into the companies themselves but only certain deals in their shares, has come at a difficult time for the Stock Exchange with the Wilson Committee currently taking evidence on the financing of industry.

It is expected that by then Mr Hattersley will have the report of the investigation into public house profits, now nearing completion by the Price Commission.

The report is expected to

look especially at profits on

ministerial action.

On the other hand, partici-

pating in the Price Commission

report was strongly critical.

Mr Hattersley might try to

negotiate a voluntary price freeze with the brewers.

Grand Metropolitan, which

includes Wimpy, Truman, Chas-

ter & Brewster, and Wilsons, is

today adding 2p to a pint on

draught beers except lager, with

lp on various bottled beers.

Bass Charrington, another of

the major brewers, is also

raising prices of most draught beers, adding lp to a pint at the bar. In tenanted houses,

the benefit of the increase is

being split between tenant and

brewer.

Already this month Whit-

bread have gone through selec-

tive price increases affecting

30 per cent of their range of

beers, typically adding lp a

pint over the counter.

Carlsberg, the Imperial group

subsidiary, has an application

for selective increases before

the Price Commission.

He said that the commission,

which may be established in

September or October, will be

headed by Herr Willy Brandt.

It will possibly help to im-

prove relations between rich

and poor countries, and will be

supported by the United States

Government.

He rejected the suggestion

that the Carter Administra-

tion was only interested in the

commission, but admitted that

"the greatest service we

could do for the Brandt com-

mission is to place a 'made in

the United States' stamp on it."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Now is the time to take a fresh look at Reed Int'l

If there is such a thing as a corporate nightmare, Reed International has probably been through one. Leaving aside the vexed question of extraordinary payments to the previous chairman, the recent publication of the accounts sent the shares thudding down on widespread City discussion of gearing, over-expansion and weak past management in overseas subsidiaries.

But there is a workable rule of thumb which proposes that shares become an attractive proposition in this type of situation if, and only if, an investor is sure the bad news is out of the way. This position, Buckmaster & Moore, appears to be saying, now applies.

Reed's problems are by no means swept under the carpet. Analyst, Mr Philip Field, pre-

sides his review by pointing out that the March, 1977 balance sheet shows over 200 per cent gearing. But he estimates that Reed will be self-financing for the next two years at least and should achieve a small cash surplus.

The chance of another rights issue—£3m was raised last year—is considered "fairly remote" since any funds would have scant balance sheet impact and in any case would be a prohibitively expensive way of raising capital.

Steps have already been taken to upgrade financial controls and the firm believes that the group "will undertake fairly substantial asset disposals to both improve its financial structure and reduce its appetite for cash". There are prospects of "con-

siderable relative capital appreciation in the longer-term" and the current two figure yield adds to Reed's attractions.

Mr Field is somewhat less sanguine about the future of shares in Inveresk Group, another paper and packaging manufacturer, which announced a £2.1m rights issue last week.

Brokers' views

The broker is forecasting pre-tax profits of £3.6m against £1.35m in 1977 and anticipates that Inveresk will achieve a far stronger performance in the future than in the past. But the shares are considered over-

valued since, in direct contrast to Reed, growth factors are fully discounted in the share price.

Now that the clearing bank results season is once again drawing nigh, Williams de Broe Hill Caplin has been revising its view of Barclays Bank. The previous sell recommendation has been converted to a hold on the assumption that the prospective p/e ratio suggests that the shares will perform in line with the market in general as the recent outperformance has disappeared.

Barclays Bank International is slated to advance 30 per cent to £110m pre-tax with the depressed performance in South Africa and bad debts in Western Bank offset by expansion in North America, Western Europe and the international activities in the United Kingdom. Total bank profits are

thought probable to climb by 8.6 per cent to £215m.

The second of Vickers da Costa's quarterly reviews of the entertainment catering and leisure component of the FT Actuaries Index highlights the correlation between the broad movements and turning points in the consumer spending trend and the relative strengths and weaknesses of the sector.

Analyst, Mr Max Dolding, anticipates a sharp rise in consumer expenditure in the last quarter of 1977 with a period of positive consumer demand in the following two years. This, he feels, will represent a significant acceleration over 1974-77 and the sector relative performance should reflect such an outcome.

Ray Maughan

Agrochemicals recover and Sandoz interim sales ahead**International**

Sandoz AG reports from Basle that consolidated group sales rose 8.1 per cent to 2,235m francs in the first half of 1977.

The pharmaceuticals multinational noted that sales of Northrup, King, which it acquired last autumn, were not included in this year's figures.

The agrochemicals sector made a gratifying recovery, increasing its sales by 24.8 per cent. Sales of the food sector rose by 23.4 per cent.

Meanwhile the company said that it was not possible at this stage to forecast earnings for 1977 as a whole because of fluctuations in foreign exchange markets and also because of price uncertainties.

Hoffman-Gould

Hoffman Electronics Corporation and Gould Inc have agreed in principle to merge

On-Line up 34 pc

On-Line Systems Inc., the international computer services group which recently opened an operations network in the United Kingdom through London-based subsidiary OLS Computer Services (UK), reports consolidated revenues \$16m (£9.3m) for the year to April 30. This is a 34 per cent increase on the previous year's returns. Earnings a share rose from 97 cents to a record \$1.56. Previously trading under the name of Leasoc Response, OLS was formed on the acquisition of that company by On-Line Systems in September, 1975.

IBM repurchase

International Business Machines Corporation has authorized the repurchase of up to 2.5 million shares of \$700m worth of its common stock, whichever is less. It said the purchases will be made

Exports dominant in Vinten's 78pc jump

By Ashley Draker

Strong profit growth more than matched by earnings which increased 21 times brought a sharp rise in shares of Vinten Group. It designs, manufactures and markets film and television studio equipment, aerial reconnaissance systems, cameras and ground support equipment.

For the year to March 21 last it turns in pre-tax profits soaring 78 per cent to £691,000 on the back of turnover some 31 per cent ahead at £5.83m.

With final dividend of 2p net, shareholders collect a total of 2.75p, making 4.25p gross compared with 3.08p. This more than fully restores the dividend cut of two years ago and is the maximum permitted on recovery grounds. In addition it also proposed a straight one-for-one-scrip. The effect of this

will be to increase the issued and paid-up share capital in excess of £1m.

Much of the company's current strength comes from the penetration into overseas markets. This produced direct exports making up over 33 per cent of group turnover.

Finances have also improved with a resultant decrease in the company's gearing. This puts Vinten in a good position to finance future developments.

The order book is at a record in the current year, says Mr C. M. Brown, chairman, mainly from major contracts for aerial reconnaissance systems and related ground support equipment. Television monitoring equipment is also going well as are betting shop cameras.

Generally, for the current year Vinten is again confident of turning in another good performance.

Briefly**McCleery in loss at midterm**

After interest charges up from £54,000 to £222,000, McCleery L'Amie Group turns in a pre-tax loss of £255,000 (compared with a profit of £260,000 for the six months to April 30 last). Sales rose £3.35m to £10.2m. The loss a share came to 53p against earnings of 15.6p. There is no interim dividend against 17.5p.

Much as expected, in the rope and twine division, the half year results were admittedly poor. In recent months however the division has met slightly better trading and the costly move to new premises is now completed. Carpets were also disappointing but textile yarns did well though trade is far from uniformly buoyant.

"Why sell your assets to Cowie at less than half their value?" the Colmore board asks members. With the support of its advisers, Warburgs, the Colmore board, associates and the Colmore Pension Fund, owning a total of about 30.9 per cent, are not accepting.

The bid affair, beginning in May, had all the initial potential for an all-out clash. Some four months ago Cowie bought a 20.4 per cent stake in Colmore from Maurice James (Holdings) for £161,000 in cash and shares. Since then it had acquired a further holding which took the total to 29.9 per cent.

Since the initial approach on May 14 Cowie met with little success. Having twice raised its offer, it holds a total of 37.5 per cent. The offer closes on Friday.

Cowie is in the sale and service of motor vehicles, vehicle finance and contract hire. It also has a finance division. Colmore itself is a multi-franchise operation, including Fiat, Lancia, Ferrari and Datsun.

Business appointments**New chief executive for Leslie & Godwin (UK)**

Mr Clive Williams has been appointed director of Leslie & Godwin (Holdings) and has been made chief executive of Leslie & Godwin (UK).

Mr D. F. Dodd has joined the board of Johnson and Firth Brown.

Mr W. Goldstein has become chairman and Mr B. A. Barnett group managing director of Ellis and Goldstein (Holdings). Mr D. Cannon, and Mr S. Cope are retiring from the board.

Lord Tryon has been appointed chairman of English and Scottish Life Assurance. Mr P. I. Lamson becomes a director. Sir Nicholas Cayzer has retired as chairman and a director.

Mr M. S. Lipworth has been named deputy managing director of Subcreapers and Shipwrights (Holdings). Mr D. F. A. Poll became executive director.

Mr T. G. S. Least, managing director of A. Long, has been appointed to the board of the parent company, Heavis Bros Holdings.

Mr A. M. Littlejohn has been appointed director of the newly formed Subcreapers and Shipwrights (Holdings). Mr C. E. Heath and Mr P. Newell have been made additional directors of C. E. Heath (Southern).

Mr H. F. Stapples has been elected a director of Dartford Transport Mutual Insurance.

Mr B. H. Cuthbertson, chairman of Viewforth Engineering, which has succeeded by Mr W. R. Watson. Mr Cuthbertson continues as a director.

Mr Kenneth Waters has joined the board of Yate Catto as an executive director. Mr C. I. Turner has retired as an executive.

Lloyds, Midland in start to bank season**Results this week**

TODAY: Interims—Burroughs

Machines, Hirst & Mallinson,

Howard Machinery, A. Ker-

shaw & Sons, London &

Lomond. Inv. Tst. Meggit

Hidges, New Throgmorton Tst.

Rank Organisation, Rank

Precision. Finals—Alfred

Perry & Sons, Gen. Eng.

(Ratcliffe), Philip Harris

(Hedges), Rothschild Inv Tst.

and Stanhope General Inv Co.

TOMORROW: Interims—H.T.

Inv. Meliorum Inv Tst. Scaris

Discourse. Finals—Asra, Ind

Gp, Birmingham Mint, Peter

Brotherhood, Hales Prop.

HAT Gp, H. & R. Johnson

Richards Tiles, Jones Stroud

Magnier Southern, M. L.

Hidges, and Ward & Gold-

stone.

WEDNESDAY: Interims—

British Sugar Corp, Rotaflex

and Union Discout of Lon-

don. Finals—Harold Ingram,

LRC International, Ron-

ledge & Kegan Paul, S. W.

Wood, G.R.P., Visa Tex, am-

Wyndham Eng.

THURSDAY: Interims—Asso-

Fisheries, Berlaford, Com-

mon Market Inv, Habit Pre-

cation Eng, Lowe (Robert)

Romney Inv, Unigate, am-

West Coast & Texas, Regions

Inv. Tst. Final—Alexander

Russell, Burt Boston Hidges

Derby Inv Tst, Dowty Grp, Hede-

more, Marston Thomson, &

Evered, Redland and F. H.

Tomkins.

FRIDAY: Interims—Lloyds

Bank, Midland, Bank of

Scunhouse, Hidges, Finns

and Andersons Rubber and India

Services.

FRIDAY: Interims—

British Sugar Corp, Rotaflex

and Union Discout of Lon-

don. Finals—Harold Ingram,

Ashdown Inv Trust

interim increase

in relocatable buildings, furniture and joinery, Elliott

Group of Peterborough reports

pre-tax profits for the 15

months to March 31 last of

£1.12m against £935,000 for the

previous year. This was on

turnover increased from £10.5m

to £28.87m for the longer

period. Earnings a share came

out at 3.63p against 4.55p, on

which shareholders collect a

gross dividend of 4.08p, which

is the maximum permissible.

In the last six months the

group made profits of only

£203,000 compared with an

average six-month contribu-

tion of £552,000 in the previous

15 months. This was thanks

chiefly to the United Kingdom

market for relocatable build-

ings, mainly in schools and

colleges, having been at a low

ebb—about a third of its for-

mer size.

Ashdown Inv Trust

interim increase

in relocatable buildings, furniture and joinery, Elliott

Group of Peterborough reports

pre-tax profits for the 15</p

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 11. Dealings End, July 22. § Contango Day, July 25. Settlement Day, Aug 2.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock or standing Sheet	Price	Chgs	Gross	DIV		Price	Chgs	Gross	DIV		Price	Chgs	Gross	DIV		Price	Chgs	Gross	DIV		Price	Chgs	Gross	DIV			
	last	on	field	last		last	on	field	last		last	on	field	last		last	on	field	last		last	on	field	last			
	Friday	week	last	field			Friday	week	last			Friday	week	last				Friday	week	last				Friday	week	last	
	Capitalization		Company			Capitalization		Company			Capitalization		Company			Capitalization		Company			Capitalization		Company				
	£					£					£					£					£						
BRITISH FUNDS																											
600m Treas 1978-1977	100s	-	11,420	7,710		1,377,000	Cutter Guard	123	+1	15.6	6.7		5,653,000	Luxco	92	+1	51.5	5.5		19,000	S&P Corp	125	+1	12.4	1.5		
500m Treas 1978-1977	95s	-	10,428	7,223		3,618,000	Dale Electric	126	+1	3.5	2.9	2.6	5,213,000	La Pocette Inc	120	+1	113.2	23.6		84,200	S&P Corp	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
500m Treas 1978-1977	90s	-	10,428	7,223		1,000,000	Dalex Int'l Inc	121	+1	12.1	2.1	2.6	1,250,000	Dalex Int'l Inc	121	+1	113.2	23.6		1,200,000	Deutsche Com	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
1,500m Treas 1978-1977	100s	-	10,428	7,223		1,000,000	Dartex & New	123	+1	12.1	2.1	2.6	1,250,000	Dartex & New	123	+1	113.2	23.6		1,200,000	Deutsche Com	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
500m Treas 1978-1979	101s	-	10,345	8,872		4,354,000	Davis C. New	127	+1	12.5	2.1	2.6	1,250,000	Dawley W.	93	+1	11.5	2.6		1,200,000	Deutsche Com	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
1,200m Treas 1978-1979	101s	-	10,345	8,872		2,000,000	DCI Corp	127	+1	12.5	2.1	2.6	1,250,000	Deutsche Com	127	+1	113.2	23.6		1,200,000	Deutsche Com	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
1,200m Treas 1978-1979	101s	-	10,345	8,872		2,000,000	Derry Int'l	127	+1	12.5	2.1	2.6	1,250,000	Deutsche Com	127	+1	113.2	23.6		1,200,000	Deutsche Com	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
1,200m Treas 1978-1979	101s	-	10,345	8,872		2,000,000	Dewars J.	127	+1	12.5	2.1	2.6	1,250,000	Deutsche Com	127	+1	113.2	23.6		1,200,000	Deutsche Com	125	+1	2.5	0.5		
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